

INFORMATION REPORT

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CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTRY China/Tibet

DATE DIS 23 AUG 51

SUBJECT Chinese Communist Military
Preparations for Invasion of Tibet

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REPORT SUBJECT BUT NOT SPURIOUS

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DATE OF
INFO. Early May 1951Memo FI/ACM/IA to CIA Library
23 June 1951SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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1. While the beginning of negotiations in Peiping led some Chinese Communist military personnel to believe that the problem of Tibet could be solved by political means, the Supply and Service Command of Chinese Communist Army Headquarters continued to receive instructions from the People's Revolutionary Military Council directing that military preparations be made for the liberation of Tibet. Since supply would be the most difficult problem in such a campaign, supply was being heavily stressed in the Rally-to-Support-the-Front program being staged by the Chinese Communists in May 1951.
2. A report sent by the Southwest China Military Area to the Supply and Service Command of Chinese Communist Army Headquarters included the following evidence of progress in military preparations for the invasion of Tibet:
 - a. A supply headquarters has been established at Ch'engtu (104-04, 30-40), to control the movement of supplies for the Tibet invasion.
 - b. Ten temporary factories have been established at Ch'engtu to produce clothing, dehydrated rice powder and pickled pork for use by troops in Tibet.
 - c. Responsibility of various local governments in assisting this campaign has been reallocated on the basis of the routes to be taken by the troops. The West Szechuan Military District and the Sikang Military District have jointly established a Support-the-Front headquarters at Hsinching (103-48, 30-25), with outposts at Ch'unglai (103-29, 30-25), Yean (103-02, 30-00), Loting (102-18, 29-54), Tatsienlu (102-02, 30-03), Ch'ienning (99-59, 31-38), Tachien (99-59, 31-38), Luho (100-40, 31-23) and Kantzu (99-59, 31-38).
 - d. Local inhabitants are to be mobilized to establish 400 stations for refining (sic), loading and unloading foodstuffs.
 - e. Seventy fuel supply stations have been established.
 - f. All public and private motorcars, carriages, carts, animals, boats,

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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Bamboo rafts and wheelbarrows have been requisitioned, together with more than 225,000 men to form stretcher-bearing and transportation teams.

- g. In this area 500 kilometers of highway have been rebuilt, and more than 30 bridges and tunnels have been repaired. This work was done by more than 41,000 civilian laborers, students, and troops.
- h. A telephone communications net with more than 750 kilometers of wire has been established.
- i. Seven mobile hospitals have been formed.
- j. Four additional mobile vehicular repair shops have been organized and equipped to accompany the troops on the march.
- k. By April 1951 the following military supplies had been brought to the front:

(1) Dehydrated rice powder	2,000,000 catties
(2) Pickled pork	320,000 catties
(3) Canned lard	150,000 catties
(4) Tea	400,000 catties
(5) Uniforms	35,000 complete sets
(6) Other supplies	1,400 tons

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